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STATINTL

## U.S. Dominican Role Justified, Dodd Says

### Senator Points Out That Report By OAS Cited The Need For Prompt Intervention

Washington, Aug. 15 (AP)—A report of the Organization of American States "establishes beyond a doubt [there was] need for prompt and decisive intervention by the United States" in the Dominican Republic, Senator Dodd (D., Conn.) asserted tonight.

He referred to a report by the OAS first mission sent to the Dominican Republic shortly after the civil strife began there late last April.

Dodd, vice chairman of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, made his statement in a foreword to the subcommittee publication of four OAS reports on security problems in Latin America. Added to the publication is the OAS report on the Dominican crisis.

#### 5 Aspects Of Subversion

The Senator said because the subcommittee "considers these reports of such timely importance, we are reprinting them in this volume in the hope of drawing to them the attention they merit."

Dodd's summary noted the OAS committee on security "listed five major ways in which the Communist assault on the Western Hemisphere manifests itself:

"1. Subversive activities (agitation, strikes, guerrilla warfare, etc.), which in some countries



SENATOR DODD

have reached the point of open insurrection.

"2. Acts of sabotage and sympathetic terrorism, carried out by small, but perfectly trained and equipped groups, following pre-established plans and intended to create a climate conducive to general insurrection.

#### Infiltrate Government

"3. Infiltration into governmental spheres, including the armed forces, which endangers institutional stability itself.

4. Penetration into information agencies and media (press, radio and television) with personnel specially trained in Communist propaganda.

"5. Growing participation in the educational field, particularly at the university level, seeking, among other things, to establish close relations with workers, not

for the purpose of trade union improvement, but only to develop their own subversive activities."

Referring to OAS involvement in the Dominican Republic, Dodd said, "The initial unilateral intervention by the United States was at first called to protect American and other foreign nationals in Santo Domingo, and later, when it became clear that the communists has moved into command positions in the rebellion, to prevent disorder from degenerating into a Castro-like takeover."

Criticisms characterizing such action "as an 'American Hungary' or as a return to 'gunboat diplomacy,'" Dodd said, "are simply not in line with the facts—facts cited not only by the United States Government but also by Latin American governments themselves and their representatives in the OAS."

Dodd said the OAS report on the Dominican crisis, prepared by a commission headed by Ambassador Ricardo Colombo of Argentina, "establishes beyond a doubt the need for prompt and decisive intervention by the United States, which is, after all, the only power of this hemisphere capable of, enforcing peace quickly, efficiently and effectively. According to the report, the action was necessary to prevent a bloodbath in the streets of Santo Domingo."

Colombo's commission also included representatives from Brazil, Colombia, Guatemala and

Panama. Its report is dated May 7, 1965.

Dodd quotes from the OAS report:

"The streets [in Santo Domingo] were devoid of traffic; all businesses and stores were closed, including those selling food of prime general, the city's entire normal necessity. Also closed were banks and Government offices, and in activity had come to a halt.

"Many refugees and other persons were in asylum in the embassies of the various American countries, and the chiefs of mission of these countries personally told us that they were concerned that there were no guarantees for the premises of their respective missions.

"Consequently, there was an evident lack of security and of authorities have effective control of the situation.

"Public services were nonexistent, including the most essential ones of water, electricity and telephones. The atmosphere was one of tragedy, mourning, and real human anguish. Rumors and other unverified reports were circulating regarding bloody incidents in various parts of the city."

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